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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Short Naps for Sale.

Dr. C. Sill, 966 Penn street, has opened an establishment where he sleeps people for a half dollar per half an hour, and if they waken up too soon he tosses them by pulling their teeth. A very strange amusement for a professional man. Come, it's done by taking nitrous gas.

Josh Billings on Bitters.

I rather like Stomach Bitters. I kant tell why, enny more than I kan tell why I love Roback's Blood Pills, or that Blood Pills is good for lazyness in the system. I don't like lazyness of no sort, not even in musketeers.

I want my musketeers lively. But enny this is foreign to my purpose. Bitters bein my subject, I like Roback's Stomach Bitters, they are so easy to take.

It has bin sed that they woodent run out, but this I think is a error, for enny my bottles is empty, and I aint find enny on em leak.

The Tableaux Again.

As many persons were unable to gain admittance to the Chapel of the Female College on last Friday evening, to witness the Tableaux given by the Browning Association, the young ladies have consented to a repetition of the entertainment on next Friday evening, March 2. Several new and charming scenes are being gotten up, specially for this occasion, and we predict a still greater success than they achieved on last Friday, which was without doubt the finest performance ever given at the College. As it is seldom that our public have an opportunity to see Tableaux produced in such superior style, we hope they will turn out en masse, and enjoy themselves while giving encouragement to a worthy institution. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, Wood street, on Thursday and Friday.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, and go only one dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

To the Ladies.

We advise all wishing to purchase ladies' furs to call immediately at No. 139 Wood street, and compare the goods and prices of this establishment with those of others. We feel confident that Mr. Fleming's stock for quality, beauty and low price cannot be surpassed in the city. Remember the place, No. 139 Wood street. All styles of hats and caps can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Dry Goods

at wholesale and retail. The Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, propose a grand sale of dress and staple goods for this week, and will offer an unusually large stock at very low prices, and we advise our readers to improve the opportunity of either laying in a stock or buying cheap and selecting from a very large stock. Great bargains will be offered.

Y's. Y's. Y's.

Yankees, Yeomen and Yorkers rather guess Sawyer's Barber's Soap is the best in use.

The Daily Commercial

President Johnson's Position.

The Chicago *Journal* says it publishes "by authority" the fact that "a friend of the President" called on him the other day, and in the course of an earnest conversation, Mr. Johnson declared that he is a Republican in favor of the principles and principles of that party, and intends to adhere to the Union party organization that nominated him at Baltimore, on a platform that he heartily endorsed then and does now, in its entire integrity and spirit. That opposition to him does not expect nor care for the support of the Copperhead Democracy—that he despised them for their sympathies with the disunionists and rebels during the war, and cannot affiliate with them.

"My policy," he said, "is and will continue to be the old and time-honored policy of the Union party. Men like Sumner and Stevens, who accuse me of deserting the party, are themselves guilty of desertion. I am not a political trimmer, the principles of the party, not I. Let those who choose follow them in their mad career—I cannot. I stand upon the platform of the Union—the Constitution, the laws and the speedy restoration of the whole nation to its proper relations, intact and lasting basis of peace and the rights of all men. If friends desert me, or enemies applaud me for this, I cannot help it. I know my duty and will perform it."

THE COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT.—The following appointments constitute the committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting to visit the President: Hamilton Fish, William C. Bryant, Richard M. Blatchford, David Dudley Field, Marshall O. Roberts, James Wadsworth, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, Wm. M. Evarts, Henry Clews and James Brown, to visit Washington, and lay before the President copy of the proceedings. At a recent meeting, at which Gen. Dix presided, a committee, consisting of Mayor Hoffman, Gen. Jas. Watson, William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierpont, Moses Taylor, John Kelly, Sheriff, and Charles G. Cornell, was appointed to proceed to Washington and consult with the President as to the best means of sustaining the great measures of his Administration. Thirty cars will be withdrawn from regular service, and will be run on special passes, and enjoy themselves while giving encouragement to a worthy institution. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, Wood street, on Thursday and Friday.

A LOST BRIDE RETURNED.—Early in last September, a Mrs. D. N. Furry, of Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, mysteriously disappeared from her husband's residence, six days after she had become his wife. It was then ascertained that Mrs. Furry had taken the train either for Pittsburgh or Cleveland, but as the police were not able to find her, the theory came at length to be accepted that, in a fit of mental aberration, she had committed suicide. The mystery was cleared on the 23d inst., by the sudden and unexpected return of the woman. From her statement, it appears that from the time of her marriage she indulged in the brave dream, which quickly ripened into fears, that she could not discharge the duties, as she ought, of so responsible a position as that of a step-mother in a large family. She brooded over these doubts and fears, became despondent, and in a moment of insane conviction that she was not in the right place and not qualified for the duties which she had undertaken, she secretly resolved to leave home. She went to Detroit, Mich., where she lived as a servant until the 23d inst., when she left for home. Her husband was notified that she who was dead was alive again, and there was a most affectionate and affecting meeting.

EARLY RISING.—Early rising gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This beautiful passage from Bulwer's Caxtons is worthy of perpetual remembrance:

"As the always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called "old" as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth!—take my word for it—youth in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun climb over the mountains and the dews sparkle upon blossoming hedgerows.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress.

Equalization of Oitizenship in the States.

Bill to Equalize Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties.

Thanks of Congress to Soldiers and Sailors.

Bill to Establish a National Militia Force.

Improved State of Affairs in Tennessee.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

Arkansas Senators.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, made an unsuccessful attempt to get the credentials of the Arkansas Senators referred to the Judiciary Committee, but they were laid on the table, where other papers of the same kind now await the action of the Reconstruction Committee. He was in favor of the admission of these men at the earliest practicable moment.

The Keokuk Johnson Meeting.

Mr. Grimes protested against a dispatch announcing a Johnson ratification meeting at Keokuk, Iowa, alleging that the author of it was a rebel sympathiser during the war, and stating that he was not competent to represent the true sentiments of Iowa.

Mr. Sherman's Speech.

Was listened to by a crowded gallery, and commanded great attention. It was temperate and judicious in its statements, intended to adjust to bridge the gulf between the radicals and the President. He expressed confidence in the President, and was unwilling to believe that he would not prove true to the principles upon which he was elected. He saw nothing in which he had deviated from them thus far.

Remain to be made before any action is taken

on the pending proposition in the Senate. Mr. Nye, of Nevada, leads off to-morrow.

Equalization of Citizenship.

In the House to-day the session was an adjournment. The only business of importance was the reporting by the Reconstruction Committee of the following constitutional amendment: "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

Mr. Bingham briefly showed the importance of passing the amendment, in order to preserve the unity of one people in one government, and to carry out the constitutional power.

Mr. Rogers opposed the amendment, arguing that it tended to interfere with the rights of the States, and would tend to centralization. He denounced the committee as an irresponsible despotic power. No action was had. The debate is to continue on it to-morrow.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, reported the following in the House to-day, which was passed:

WHEREAS, A discrimination in the distribution of bounties among the soldiers, seamen and marines in the service of the Government against the recent law, now exists by virtue of the several acts of Congress on that subject, a discrimination distasteful to the American people and unjust to the gallant men who by their valor suppressed the late rebellion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that such injustice be speedily remedied, and that the Committee on Military Affairs be and is hereby instructed to report at an early day, a bill providing for the equalization of such bounties.

Thanks to Soldiers and Seamen.

The Senate Committee on military affairs, at their meeting to-day, decided to report a joint resolution that it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, whose valor and endurance, on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power have been humiliated; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fireand bloodof civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon the nation has been so signally manifested to the world, and forty years of age subject to enrolment for militia duty. The second section exempts all of the executive and judicial officers of the Government and all of the States, members of both Houses of Congress, postmasters, pilots, mariners, telegraphic operators, and all persons in charge of the mails. Several sections provide for the establishment of a militia bureau in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department. Section eight requires the appointment of an Adjutant General of Militia in each State, to be selected by the Governor, who is to attend reviews, inspect the militia, &c. Section ten says that there shall be organized in all of the States one regiment of active volunteer militia for each Congressional district. All officers of this active volunteer militia are to be appointed by the Governors of States, but the War Department are to furnish all the arms, equipments, &c., to said militia forces. The President can order all or any part into service at any time. The Lieutenant General, in order to secure uniformity in the militia, may cause inspections to be made from time to time by officers detached from the regular army for that purpose.

Tennessee Freedmen Affairs.

General Howard has received a report from General E. B. Fiske, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Tennessee, in which he reports that in education, industry, justice and good order there is a steady advancement. The superintendents, chosen generally from citizens, have earnestly and successfully labored to place the freedmen in good homes at fair wages, or for a share of the crops raised. Preparations are being made for vigorous industry in the coming year. Fences are being rebuilt; plantations stocked, and a general determination manifested to redeem the waste places, repair the desolation of war, and again place the Commonwealth on the high road to prosperity.

What is to be Converted.

Many applications from banks are received by the Comptroller of the Currency, asking to be converted into national banks, but as the number authorized by Congress has been already established, the Comptroller has replied that he has no authority to create any in excess of that number. If Congress should enact a new law increasing the number, those banks will have the preference whose applications are first on file. The number of banks now authorized is 1,635, with a capital of $411,258,256.

Cattle Importation.

Importers of hides and cattle are daily petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to bring their purchases into the ports of the United States. The reply to these requests is that the only cattle or hides yet admitted are those that come from regions not infected with the cattle plague.

The Pension List.

The number of widows, orphans, and disabled soldiers now drawing annual pensions from the Government is about 17,000, without including those granted during the present session. Commissioner Barrett is granting pensions to wounded soldiers or their legal heirs every day.

Applications Filed.

A reduction of the present force in the Treasury Department is contemplated, consequently the one hundred and fifty applications for appointments received during the past week have been appropriately labeled and filed.

Indian Matters.

The monthly report of Superintendent Parker, dated Carson City, Nevada, January 30, represents the Indians of that locality as quiet and peaceably disposed. He excepts a few small bands in Humboldt county, disconnected from any known tribes, who during the last season depredated on small parties traveling from Nevada and California to Idaho and Montana Territories. The friendly Indians of this country have rendered valuable assistance to the Government authorities in bringing these Indian marauders to justice.

Presidential Visitors.

The number calling upon the President to-day was very large. Among those who had interviews with the President, were Governors Cox, of Ohio; Sharkey, of Mississippi; Parsons, of Alabama; Generals Steadman, McCook, and Caxton; Senators Lane, of Kansas, and McDougall, with several Representatives and others.

In the Supreme Court To-Day,

In the case of the York Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

In the case of Chas. H. Walker et al. appellants, vs. the Western Transportation Company appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in the cause, with costs.

The Supreme Court—The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill—Petitions—Reorganization of the Supreme Court—Fiendish Outrages on the Freedmen in Kentucky—Col. Forney's Entertainment, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1866.

OUTRAGES ON FREEDMEN.

More than half a dozen letters were to-day received by Representative McKee, of Kentucky, detailing outrages against the freedmen of that State, in various parts of his district. One case of shooting of two negroes and robbing them of all their families, had occurred, and upon the arrest of the perpetrators of the act by the agents of the Bureau, they were discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out and tried before a Circuit Judge of the State Court. Another case, where a party of white men went to the house of an old negro nearly eighty years of age, and a free man nearly all his life, and robbed him of his money and kicked him to death. They then naked coals from the fire, and putting him on them, roasted first one side and then the other. Then they also burned two others nearly to death, putting out the eye of one, and boasted that they had not only intended to drive negroes, but intended also to drive out certain whites.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Among those who had interviews with the President to-day were a number of old Democratic members of Congress from the State of New York, who are temporarily in the city. They expressed to him their approval of his policy for the restoration of the States, and their desire to co-operate with him in carrying out the same.

COL. FORNEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

At Col. Forney's entertainment, many Senators and Representatives of different politics were present, among them Gov. Cox, of Ohio, and Postmaster Clarke, of Kansas.

SUPREME COURT.

At the close of the case now on argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, that of John Maguire against the State of Massachusetts will be argued. General Cushing will open the case for the liquor dealers; Attorney General Read will argue for the State, and Mr. Richardson, of Boston, will close for the liquor dealers. It is said that the case presents only one of the points raised by the laws of Massachusetts, and will not settle the general question.

NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative Beaman to-day, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, provides for amending the Freedmen's Bureau act, and continuing its existence for two years. It authorizes the extension over all loyal refugees and freedmen, and all matters relating to them, to enable them as speedily as practicable to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be realized, and the object of the original to the Republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant commissioners for each of the loyal slaveholding States not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in the district. It allows details of military officers without increase of pay. If agents are taken from civil life their salaries shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twelve hundred dollars per annum. If found necessary, such Commissioners may establish a tribunal, consisting of not more than one clerk each, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners that no oath shall be done consistently with the public interests, to appoint as assessors, assistants, agents and clerks such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the United States, or otherwise, in the States where are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to assign Federal and Confederate persons, property and estates proper industry to help themselves, and gives the Bureau power, under the Homestead Acts, to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen public lands not exceeding forty acres to each person; also, to set apart not more millions of acres in all, in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, subject to the homestead laws. Out of these three years the lands assigned by Gen. Sherman to loyal refugees and freedmen, and also with the co-operation of Bureau officers with private benevolent associations of the country, and teachers, in furnishing facilities for education for freedmen, and requires the furnishing of sites and buildings for the same. It also records to the freedmen the undisturbed enjoyment of the Public and Immune enjoyed by white persons under the common law, including the right to testify, hold property and bear arms, and declares all laws discriminating against the State Governments are restored, and the States represented in Congress. Persecutions of freedmen are punished by fine.

PETITIONS.

In the House to-day petitions were presented from publishers and booksellers, and asking for a duty of twenty-five cents per pound on imported books in addition to the present *ad valorem* duty. Also a petition asking for a repeal of the tax on barrels and casks; and a memorial from the Minnesota Legislature, asking for a post route from Redwood Falls to the Montana gold mines.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The House Committee on Judiciary has matured a bill and will press it to a speedy consideration, providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of one Chief and eight Associate Justices. This will be full now on the bench, and the passage of the bill would obviate the appointment of a successor to the late Justice Catron, the number of associates as now fixed by law being nine. In order to accommodate Justice Field in this limitation, it is proposed that the first, second and third circuits shall remain as now constituted, that the District of Alabama, and the State of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, shall be the Fourth District.

FROM CANADA.

Precautions Against the Rinderpest—Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, C. W., February 26.—The *Canada Gazette* contains the order in council passed on the 20th inst., to prevent the introduction of contagious infectious diseases among cattle, sheep, horses, &c., now prevailing in Europe. It is ordered that from the first day of March next, the importation of cattle into the provinces, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses and mules, meats, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or any portion of such animals, and any stay fodder, be prohibited, except that the Governor in Council may see fit to exempt from this prohibition.

The following is the substance of the proclamation of reciprocity:

WHEREAS, A certain treaty was made between Her Majesty and the United States of America on the 5th of June, 1854, and whereas by a reciprocal treaty, and the United States have given notice that they desire to forever put an end to, whereas, the treaty will expire on the 17th of March, 1866; and whereas, under said treaty, many persons, citizens of the United States have invested moneys and fitted out ships for carrying on in shore fisheries within the territory of Canada, and that by the said treaty their right to carry on such fisheries will end on the 17th of March, 1866;

Therefore, to prevent injury or loss to our subjects or citizens of States with which we are in amity, we do caution and warn all such persons, not subjects of our realm, that on and after the 17th of March next, no vessel owned and manned in the United States of America can pursue the inshore fisheries without rendering themselves liable to the confiscation of their vessels, and such other penalties as are imposed by law.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Fire—Twenty-Five Firemen Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—A destructive fire broke out this evening in Third street, above Race. It originated in Roberts's hardware store, and communicated to James Kent, Santee & Co.'s extensive dry goods warehouse. The upper stories of the latter building were destroyed. Mr. Roberts's store is entirely destroyed. The loss amounts to one million of dollars. Roberts's loss is forty thousand dollars; James Kent, Santee & Co., occupied three stores, and had a heavy stock of goods, insured at seventy-five thousand dollars, which were totally destroyed. The drug store of Shoemaker & Smith was also destroyed; loss twenty-five thousand dollars. Our member of the Columbia Hose Company was killed, and several others are reported dead, and a number injured. Altogether, twenty-five firemen were injured.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 24.—The steamers Scatobia, from Boston, and Saragossa, from New York, are discharging.

Cotton firm; middlings 31c, gold. There is still a large quantity of unemployed tonnage in port. Freights to New York, 3/4c to Liverpool, 5/8c. Business generally dull.

The funeral of Hon. L. W. Smyth, was attended by the Convention *en masse*. Resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted. Mr. Smyth was pronounced one of the ablest statesmen in Texas. His death is regarded as a public calamity.

In the Convention a resolution was referred to exempt certain property from attachment, and prevent forced sales of execution, except months and complains the provision. A minority report declaring the secession ordinance null and void was presented and referred. Also a resolution requesting the Government to provide treaty with Indian tribes to secure protection to white settlers, and to secure relief from the general Government against Indian incursions.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting to Indorse the President—Prominent Men Present.

BALTIMORE, February 26.—A meeting called to indorse the President's policy of reconstruction, and his veto message, was held to-night at Maryland Institute, which was densely crowded. Lieutenant Governor Cox presided, and speeches were made by Senators Cowan and Doolittle, and Colonel Webster, collector of the port of Baltimore. Resolutions to the effect were adopted fully endorsing the Administration.

Resolution Censuring the President.

BOSTON, February 26.—The following is a series of resolutions introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature to-day, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That the recent public attack upon one of the honored and beloved Senators from Massachusetts by the President of the United States, in a public meeting in the city of Washington, is an insult to the Commonwealth, as unjust as it was undignified and disgraceful, and calls for the indignant rebuke of every patriotic citizen of that State to whom the country is so largely indebted for the salvation of the National Capital, when those who heard and applauded that attack were traitorously plotting to plant the standard of treason upon its walls, and destroy the Constitution and the Government.

From Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 26.—About one hundred feet of high embankment on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, about half a mile northeast of Saratoga, was washed away on Sunday morning. It will take several days to repair it. In the meantime the trains will meet and change passengers at the break.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

Its Origin and Intent—The Testimony of County Officers—Proceedings in the Legislature.

In order to give full information of all that has been said and done on this bill, we publish, by request, the official proceedings of the Senate, from the *Legislative Record*:

LIQUOR LICENSES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. Bigham moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 199, entitled an act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale or liquors in Allegheny county.

Mr. Donovan—Mr. Speaker, I trust that the gentleman from Allegheny will not press the passage of this bill now. It appears to be very stringent in its measures, and I intended to offer some amendments, but I am not prepared to do so now. I hope the consideration of the bill will be postponed.

Mr. Bigham—The bill is based upon the Philadelphia system.

Mr. Donovan—It is much more stringent than the Philadelphia ruling. I ask, as a matter of courtesy that it be postponed until I can prepare my amendments.

Mr. Graham—I presume there is no objection on the part of my colleague or myself to postponing the bill until next week. The bill is intended to be much more stringent than the one now in operation in Philadelphia, and I give the Senator from Philadelphia warning of that fact.

The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third hearing.

After the transaction of some other business, Mr. Bigham moved that the Senate now resume the consideration of Senate bill No. 199, entitled an act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county.

I understand the Senator from Philadelphia has his amendment prepared.

Mr. Donovan—I move that the Senate go into committee of the whole for the purpose of special amendment.

The amendment is to strike out the second section of the bill, requiring that each applicant, applying for a license to sell liquors by any inn or tavern, with or without other goods, shall file with the clerk of quarter sessions a bond in one thousand dollars, and each applicant for a license to keep a eating house a bond in five hundred dollars, &c.

On the motion that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for special amendment, Mr. Graham said: Mr. Speaker, if there was a bill pending before the Senate at this time to prevent the entire manufacture and use of ardent spirits in this Commonwealth, and if such a bill could be enforced in the State of Pennsylvania, I would lend up both hands in favor of it. But, sir, the evil is in our midst, and it is the duty of men to endeavor to control it as best we can.

Mr. Donovan—I would ask the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Graham] if it is required or eating houses to give bonds?

Mr. Graham—For the reason that eating houses, taverns, &c., are dangerous, and are the head and fountain of all the evils arising from intemperance in this community, I am in favor of requiring citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be realized, and the object of the original to the Republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant commissioners for each of the loyal slaveholding States not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in the district. It allows details of military officers without increase of pay. If agents are taken from civil life their salaries shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twelve hundred dollars per annum. If found necessary, such Commissioners may establish a tribunal, consisting of not more than one clerk each, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners that no oath shall be done consistently with the public interests, to appoint as assessors, assistants, agents and clerks such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the United States, or otherwise, in the States where are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to assign Federal and Confederate persons, property and estates proper industry to help themselves, and gives the Bureau power, under the Homestead Acts, to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen public lands not exceeding forty acres to each person; also, to set apart not more millions of acres in all, in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, subject to the homestead laws. Out of these three years the lands assigned by Gen. Sherman to loyal refugees and freedmen, and also with the co-operation of Bureau officers with private benevolent associations of the country, and teachers, in furnishing facilities for education for freedmen, and requires the furnishing of sites and buildings for the same. It also records to the freedmen the undisturbed enjoyment of the Public and Immune enjoyed by white persons under the common law, including the right to testify, hold property and bear arms, and declares all laws discriminating against the State Governments are restored, and the States represented in Congress. Persecutions of freedmen are punished by fine.

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Another Steamboat Disaster.

Collision Between the Nannie Byers and C. E. Hillman.

The Nannie Byers Sunk—Total Wreck.

Fifteen or Twenty Lives Lost.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The stern wheel steamer Nannie Byers, Capt. J. W. Rusk, which left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Friday evening, when near Eagle Hollow, one and a half miles above Madison, Indiana, at three o'clock yesterday morning, collided with the People's Line large side wheel packet, C. E. Hillman, Capt. Theodore Fisk, bound from Louisville for Cincinnati. The weather was cloudy, dark and rainy. Pilot Al. L. Smith was at the wheel of the Nannie Byers, and pilot Jas. Babon at the wheel of the Hillman. The Hillman's bow hit the Nannie Byers on the the larboard side, just forward of the cylinders, crippling the engine, cutting through her guard into the hull, which rapidly filled with water, causing her to sink almost instantly. Several of the crew, who were on watch, inform us the Nannie Byers sunk and went to pieces inside of five minutes after the collision. The cabin and upper works separated from the hull, when the latter was completely capsized.

The wreck of the cabin and texas was landed at the Madison ways, and the hull lies sunk at the foot of Church street, Madison. The Hillman, it is stated, was "backing" when the collision occurred, but, as soon as it was ascertained the Byers was sinking, came alongside the wreck, her officers and crew rendering all assistance possible in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Nannie Byers. Owing to the early hour in the morning, all the passengers and the officers and crew, save those on watch, were in their berths and asleep. All of the officers and cabin crew were saved. The barkeeper, named Oliver Gundrick, of Madison, Indiana, and the colored chambermaid, Mary Jane Brown, were drowned. Several of the deck hands and firemen and fifteen passengers were drowned. Fortunately there were only twenty cabin and eight or nine deck passengers on the boat.

The crew altogether numbered twenty-five persons. The books of the boat being lost, it is impossible to give all the names of the crew and passengers.

Captain W. J. Rusk was in command, and Captain A. Byers and Mr. James K. Cullam in charge of the office. Mr. W. H. Keyt, formerly clerk, had fortunately left the boat the trip previous, to take charge of the office of Captain George Wolff's new Arkansas line packet. Among the cabin passengers was a family named Griffith, numbering eight, the father, mother, grandmother, two daughters, both in the law and wife, emigrating from New London, Butler county, Ohio, to Missouri. Also a Captain Youngert, of Dallas, Texas, was drowned. He, with the other survivors, was brought here yesterday afternoon on the C. E. Hillman.

None on board of the ill-fated steamer saved a particle of their clothing, and all that they had on when the disaster occurred. An immigrant family from Germany, names of the daughter, destined for St. Louis, were all drowned. The other daughter, Miss Nina Davidson, was saved. Also, a German family, named John Quinn, from Cleveland, Ohio, lost his wife and one child, Mr. Byington and lady, Bridgeport, Belmont county, Ohio, were also among the missing. Three of the family survivors arrived here on the Hillman: Miss Nina Davidson, Miss Elizabeth Griffith, and Mrs. Lawrence, from Cleveland, Nova, wife and son, Mrs. Dr. Ong and daughter, wife of Surgeon Ong, 18th United States Colored Infantry, at Nashville, and not yet heard from, and the following deck-hands: John D. Davis, Thomas Johnson, Richard Taylor—the latter a boy—and Jacob Davis, deck hand, all colored; John Cosgrove, Daniel Webber, John Hayes and Jacob Hoffman.

The passengers on the C. E. Hillman contributed clothing and money for the sufferers to the extent of $150 or $200. The clerk, Mr. Hillman, agent of the People's Line, generously contributed $100 of the amount named. Capt. Fisk, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Charles Swift, passengers on the Hillman, as a committee, distributed the money to the proper parties.

The C. E. Hillman lost her jackstaff, assuming no other injury. She returned to Louisville this morning.

There are so many reports relative to the cause of the disaster, and officials from expressing an opinion, as the case will be investigated by the local inspectors.

Edward Hall, the second mate of the Byers, was left in charge of the wreck at Madison. Captains Rusk and Byers came here on the Hillman, and left for Louisville, via Jeffersonville, last night on the same steamer.

The cargo of the Byers consisted of the following articles, which, together with the boat, will prove a total loss, as the greater portion of her freight was on shares. The insurance, which amounted to about $6,000, is divided as follows: Among Cincinnati companies, $2,000; Louisville companies, $2,000; Memphis companies, $2,000.

18 kegs powder, 50 tons scrap iron, 65 barrels coal oil, 37 barrels clover seed, 27 barrels sugar, 12 barrels lard, 10 barrels whisky, 10 barrels soap, 50 boxes, 40 side-boards, 5 wagons, 22 barrels hardware, 100 kegs nails, 100 kegs spikes, 100 kegs nails, 30 coils rope, the empty trunks, 7 stoves, wine, 100 dozen chairs, 70 dozen buckets and tubs, 10 barrels bacon, 5 tons hay, and about 2,000 packages merchandize, 40 five bags and 8 bales cotton.

The Nannie Byers was built in Cincinnati in October, 1865, and owned by Captain A. Byers, who purchased her when on the stocks. Capt. Rusk a few days since. She was valued at $30,000, and insured for $16,000 in Cincinnati offices, $6,000 in Louisville offices, and $8,000 in Memphis offices. $16,000. The cargo is also partially insured in Cincinnati offices. The Commercial Insurance Company, Township of the Commercial Insurance Company, for $2,000, and the Ohio Mutual Insurance Company, for $1,000.

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Divorce Cases in the State Legislature.

Eight divorce cases are now pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature, about which there are some interesting features. Mrs. Emily F. Holman, wife of Hon. John W. Forney, wants a divorce from Ramon Fernandez, a Spaniard, to whom she was married in December, 1859. A few minutes after she received the wedding ring, Ramon left the house without any explanation or promise of return. In the meantime she is a must return to Cuba immediately, having received a letter to that effect, and departed, since which she has not heard from him. Thomas Benedict, of Luzerne county, aged nearly three score years, married a girl of twenty-two years subsequently became insane, and is now an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg; he has given bonds for her support and comfort during life, but desires to be divorced, which the Divorce Committee have negatived. Josaiah Lee, of Allegheny, wants a divorce from her husband, not only deserted her, but deserted from the service of his country, and for the greater reason that he has transferred his affections to another woman, Mrs. Jane W. Kennedy, of Lewiston, was married on the 16th of August, 1864, but she deserted her husband on the day after he swore to honor and protect her, and has since refused to live with or provide for her. Charles Bellinger, of Williamsport, was, under the influence of strong drink, married the inmate of a house of questionable character. His wife, Mrs. Dorcas Bellinger, left him after a marriage with Amanda, and has lived with another, and subsequent events causing grave doubts in his mind, he prays to be divorced, which the Committee refuse to allow.

The most interesting cases are the following: Mrs. James R. Mattson was a school teacher in this county. In November, 1861, she took the above title, having been married by way of joke. Mr. Mattson, during his absence, went some time, and, as she swears, "he was great fun of the matrimonial joking." On one occasion of taking a drive, for pleasure, the parties consented that would be the end of it, and he would keep it a secret. After the ceremony was performed the usual congratulations and wishes of a fellow countryman in East Tennessee manifested our cause in the heart of the mountains. Who well remember the struggle he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee, never ashamed of his origin, and never absent from the hearts of the people. Sir, you must not sever the Democratic party from its principles. After living in the same house with the decrees of possible Utopian good, can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. Time, as he tells you in his message, is a great element of reform, and time is on your side. I remain, sir, with the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, an expelled Methodist preacher from the North, who told those men who were in prison, "Well, friend, I'll block awhile with you, but must all trust in God." He trusted Andrew Johnson, and those who wish to move more rapidly than he can, must block awhile, for consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will continue the work. All wisdom will not die with me, but I will do what I can, and that is all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. Such, sir, is the spirit that will urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives. The people of the native States who are entrusted me with a position here extending four years beyond the termination of the war, and I believe I have earned it, and can grant me no favors. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an allegiance with those who, or even by apathy, were arrayed against the country in the recent war, and would turn over to them the high powers entrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonest, and would receive no assistance from me; but I think he will not betray his trust. If he shall not prove false to the declaration made by him in his veto message, that his strongest desire was to secure

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, February 27, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on all matters of public interest is solicited, and will be thankfully received. Our friends in all parts of the country are requested to favor us with communications from their localities. Whatever is of interest to the people, or to any class of them, whether relating to politics, trade, manufactures, improvements of every kind, will be acceptable and valuable. Such communications should be BRIEF, practically reliable, and should be sent in as early as possible.

Letters intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor. Letters on business of the paper or relating to the subscription or advertising office should be addressed to the Publishers. Letters should be designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR.

Reflecting men do not fail to perceive now, that the financial and material concerns of the nation are likely to vibrate violently under the present agitation. It is too late to dispute about how it has been produced, whether it might have been avoided, or who is responsible. Men having different views of human motives, will probably come to different conclusions,—nevertheless it will hold good, that violence begets violence, that contention, carried to extremes, leads to open warfare.

The present moment, though well calculated to provoke hasty action and warm utterances, nevertheless calls for prudent deliberation. A political crisis is one of the ordeals to which the material affairs of the country are continually exposed, and generally through hasty utterance and unwise action. If in the present crisis nothing was at stake but the political fortunes of a few men or a party, there would be comparatively little reason for concern,—but the case is different, for eminently is it the case that the vital interests of the land are deeply involved. No prudent man can contemplate without alarm the possibility of the late enemies of the Government—the sympathisers, North and South, with the rebellion—gaining even partial possession of power under the Executive; and no prudent man will do anything, so that such men will fail to deplore, that anything should have been done to bring about the present state of things, tending, as it does, to throw a cloud over all the future. It is not too much to say that the vital interests of the Nation depend very much on the degree of ability and fearless faithfulness with which the affairs of the nation are hereafter conducted in the several Departments at Washington. No doubt there are some who would rejoice to see the Administration break up, totally. But they cannot have carefully weighed the consequences. They may not have much at stake, but the great mass, of whom they are so small a part, have everything at stake in the stability of the Government, now so fiercely assailed.

It is an encouraging sign that the Administration is not broken, not even materially shaken. So long, at least, as the Cabinet stands firm, let us all stand by the Cabinet. They send out no invitations to have denunciations poured on the head of any man. The trials of the Republic, the dark days which many a time raised a cloud over public affairs within the last five years, but from all of which we emerged in strength and courage, should admonish us to have courage still, and with it moderation; and, above all, faith in the great Ruler of Nations. This is no time for men to consult their passions. It is the hour for the exercise of patience for the sake of all that is at stake, and to show a dignity that comports with the self-respect, which the circumstances of the hour, through humiliation, are so well calculated to inspire.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

It is not to be wondered at, that the trade between England and the United States should be regarded with the greatest interest by both countries. The great extent of it, and the large proportion that it bears to the entire foreign trade of them both, render careful supervision and severe caution necessary, in order that the results may be beneficial and not injurious. We have frequently, of late, referred to the remarkable augmentation of our foreign purchases, a large proportion of which are articles of British manufacture, and we have more than once alluded to the anxiety expressed on the other side of the water at the extraordinary amount of the British exports to the United States. The concern *there* is, that these increased consignments of goods to the American market are made on credit, occasioning, through lack of immediate cash returns, a painful stringency in the English money market. The concern felt here arises from consideration of the enormous prices *to be* paid for these goods, and certainly to be paid, either in gold or government securities. And the further consideration of the large amount of articles of luxury, and of articles used in ruinous competition with *the like* produced by American labor, increases the concern on our part. Under what influence it is, we know not, but we observe that during the current month, there is a striking reduction in the amount of goods from England to the United States. It may be from the apprehension of bad results felt by both and expressed by both.

We are reminded by this state of the trade, and not very agreeably reminded of the condition of it about thirty years ago. For a few years prior to 1836, there had been a rapid increase of imports into the United States, a large part as usual from England. But this was not all, the increase had been in a much larger ratio than that of the *exports*—showing on which side the heavy balance of debt was to fall. And then, as now, the imports were to a large extent such as are used by a wealthy, luxurious and non-manufacturing people. The times were similar in other respects. The spirit of speculation was rife, and imaginary fortunes were made in great numbers and in short times. Land was then the basis of speculation. Overtrading abroad and speculation at home involved the country in a debt to England and to the banks. These institutions were greatly multiplied, and many of them of extremely questionable character. Everything, trade domestic and foreign, speculation, high prices, were in the crescent stage still, when the Government decided to require specie in payment for lands. The immense and increasing amount of land purchases, which reached over twenty-three million dollars in 1836, rendered this a decisive blow to not only that but every other branch of overtrading. The immediate draft on the banks for specie, or the apprehension of such a draft was soon followed by the suspension of specie payments all over the United States. The embarrassment experienced in the interior, of course, extended to the seaport cities, and the importers not receiving remittances could not make them to foreign merchants and manufacturers. The utmost disorder and distress, therefore, pervaded the entire trade and all connected with it. This failure of American credit might have been less disastrous in England than it was, had the misfortune been more wisely managed there. But the crisis was nearly as severe in that country as in this.

The circumstances of likeness between the trade of that time and of this are these. In both there has been an importation of what we could as well or better do without. In both the amount of imports has exceeded that of exports, and the increase of the former has been more rapid than of the latter. It is true, the present excess of trading exists during a suspension of specie payments in the country, and not antecedent and causative of it, yet in his foreign payments the American debtor cannot avail himself of any relief from this source. All his payments must be made in the precious metals. But here is the difference of the times. Then the United States Government had no appreciable amount of securities in existence, now there is a large amount; then the defaulting importer—defaulting for want of specie—had nothing to substitute—now he sends abroad instead of specie United States securities, shifting the debt off his own to the shoulders of the Government. And should the amount thus become large in foreign hands, when pay-day comes, the debtor will have to encounter, without liberty of suspension, the inconvenience of paying in coin.

The state of the case, then, presents these features. For the gratification of a strange passion *for* foreign goods, we are overtrading. We have the pleasure now, though the foreign dealers may have some embarrassment by the long credit that they give. But their creditor is good, and will have to pay by and by. Then our turn for embarrassment will come, and our English creditors will be jubilant. The lessons of history are, to be cautious, to exercise a temporary restraint for the sake of a future good, to introduce economy among the social virtues, to encourage the industry of our country, to keep ourselves from the entanglement of foreign debt, and to avoid making ourselves, as borrowers, servants to foreign lenders.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

A few years ago, when the full tide of emigration was flowing from the East to the new countries of the West, the repellant influence of slavery, even in its milder forms, was strikingly illustrated in Missouri. The physical attractions were strong towards this new and half peopled State, but not strong enough to counterbalance the social repulsion of the slave institution. Hence the mighty current of population took a northward turn into the wild prairies of Iowa and Minnesota. The hardy pioneer, with only a moderate amount of money in his pocket, for the purchase of his future homestead, would give a larger price for the quarter-section in Iowa than for the like quantity of land, in the immediate vicinity but over the Missouri line. It was not only an aversion *to* the institution itself, but a fear of the inevitable concomitants, of it in State legislation, that led the freeman choosing a new home to choose it on free soil. By means of the domestic institution, the State was greatly retarded in its progress, and its agricultural population was not only less than it would otherwise have been, but it bore a character different from that of the people which rapidly covered the prairies of Iowa with farms, houses, school houses and churches.

But the incubus has passed off from this beautiful State, in consequence of having been a slave State, and, hence, having had a large population of corresponding character, it suffered, perhaps, more than any other State during the rebellion from internal strifes between the rebel and the loyal parties. But since the abolition of slavery, the immigration has been very large, and capital is flowing in, in the same proportion, to be invested in enterprises and improvements which will advance the interests of the State. The natural advantages are many and great, valuable minerals lie in the earth, the soil is rich and productive, the climate mild and proverbially healthy. The reign of liberty will be auspicious to the State, as it will draw to it a class of persons who wish to live on the fruits of their own toil, and who can estimate the value of enterprise and internal improvements and can help them forward by their intelligence and co-operation. It is cheering to the hopes of patriotism, to behold, in any of the States of our restored Union, the auspicious influence of liberty on the material and social interests of the people. If this advance of liberty be accompanied by educational advantages and means of moral improvement, a bright future is open before this great trans-Mississippi State, with whose chief city the relations of Pittsburgh have long been so intimate.

The Currency and Matters in General.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Whatever difference of opinion there may be in the minds of the people in reference to President Johnson's reconstruction policy, in my humble judgement, his views on the currency question, as expressed to the committee from the Virginia Legislature, should harmonize with those who give to that subject their careful consideration. He truly says that by diffusing the present volume of currency throughout the whole country, giving to the South the means to inaugurate and bring production of cotton, tobacco, &c., will, with other enterprises going forward, adjust the currency to the increased measure of production and commerce, thus reaching a basis for the resumption of specie payment. In fact not quoting his excellent words, but the intelligent reader will say that I have given the true import of them. I thank him, and the country will thank him, for his opinion on this important question, coming so timely, and so nearly meeting his financial Secretary's contracting policy.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the United States Government must continue to borrow money; yes, and to re-borrow for many years to come—that we, the people, have to pay the interest on the thousands of millions borrowed, hence that policy that would make money scarcer and the price of money higher, does not accommodate itself to our present national nor individual condition.

Permit me to ask the simple question of any common sense business man having employment for, say, fifty thousand dollars, and who has to depend upon negotiating loans to procure this sum; I ask him, would he, in order to obtain it readily and cheaply, begin his negotiations by proclaiming to his moneyed friends to hold on to their cash, for it will be scarcer and rates of interest will rise higher? I doubt they not think that there must be a screw loose somewhere in the borrower's brain? How did the American people, during the gigantic struggle of the Government for national life furnish the United States Treasury to such an extent the demands upon its bureau? I answer, because of "the alliance between the United States Treasury and the lovers of money." Congress clothed the Secretary of the Treasury with the power to furnish the people with legal tenders, in which authority was the "alliance." Now reverse this "alliance" and let the United States Treasury form a new "alliance" with the "lenders" of money by contracting the currency, and we will witness domestic and foreign capitalists reaping great harvests of gain, whilst the farmer, miner, manufacturer and laborer will be impoverished.

I noticed an article in a New York *Tribune* of last week which charged upon Wall street operators the hugh demand for the Government expanded paper money currency, which was given by building and keeping up high gold premises. Before venturing to criticise the articles of that great leviathan (the *Tribune*), I will give my experience with Gold, or rather with a Giant. Once it was my good fortune to get to a big city and stay at a big hotel—namely, I attended a great cry and clatter—" the great England Giant Hales is to be seen on C—— street, eight feet high and weighs six hundred and fifty pounds!" Tremendous, thought I, and I must confess that it was with some timidity I ascended the placard of exhibition. As my way into the room where the giant was, my visions of the most terrific extremities, and nearly lifting my eyes slowly upward, discovered, to my great relief, that the giant was only a man. Now, I would ask, at least does the *Tribune* want to prove when it charges Wall street bulls—for it certainly cannot mean the brokers—that they are giants of power? Are the Wall street brokers, dealing for a rise, find that they require a new supply of money to carry stocks—Government, State, Municipal, Railroad, &c., &c.—does not this fact in itself prove too much for the fact? The currency being largely absorbed by Wall street brokers in their stock transactions, would not affect the supply of money, and consequently leave a limited quantity on the money market for speculators in breadstuffs, provisions and merchandize to operate with, which would favorably affect consumers' interests; and as the *Tribune* is concerned for the welfare of the consumer, would it not bewell to let Wall street have full play with our redundant currency, and keep Governments, &c., at flood tide? If the *Tribune* has a great or small ox in Wall street, which it is afraid will get gored, had it not better quietly lead him out, rather than by *creating* a great horned monster and placing him in the highways of Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce, exposing all who are engaged therein to his terrible horns? Adopt the *Tribune's* policy for reaching specie payments, by rapid contraction of the currency, and it will *not* require any stretch of the imagination to paint the prostrate condition of the country—the blow and standing in the unfinished furrow, and the plowman disheartened, because of his unrequited toil—his taxes doubled by the corresponding reduction of values for the product of his toil—the fires of the furnace will be extinguished, and the clank of the forge-hammers no longer mark the spot of busy industry—the whirr of the water-wheel and the hum of the spindle will cease for long time to the maiden cottager's music, and the click of the loom while will fail to respond to the voice of the once happy woof-maker. I would that this *not* overdrawn picture was complete without calling the attention of the Government to our ships rotting at our docks, with their furled canvas in tatters and the winds making moaning music through the cordage, which belongs to our once bright hopes.

I am fully of the opinion that there is no occasion nor reason why we should be inflicted with stagnation and bankruptcy—the "let alone" policy with the currency, and the intelligent go-to-work policy with the tariff, will carry our people and Government into a safe harbor.

Smithfield, Ohio. R. C.

Old Books.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As touching the question, lately started in your columns, of the oldest books among us, I will name one or two older than any yet claimed, in the hope of drawing out still others. Hon. Robert McKnight has a volume (of pamphlets) dating as far back as 1534. I have an elegant copy of the first Erasmian New Testament, with the imprimatur of John Frobenius, Basle, 1516—Greek and Latin parallel columns.

Also, Epistolæ Quinque Virorum, by William Pepin, Paris, 1529.

In addition to these, I have also a copy of Erasmus's Commentary upon the New Testament, bearing the same imprint of Frobenius, 1535.

Also a copy of the celebrated "Breecher Bible," with the imprint of "the Deputies of Christopher Barker," London, 1586.

M. W. JACOBUS.

ALLEGHENY, February 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It may not only interest your Butler correspondent, but others of your readers who enjoy an old book as a kind of luxury, to read the title page of one which is but two years the junior of the one in Rev. White's library, and some years older than the one in possession of the Greek association:

"The Marrow of the Oracles of God, or Divers Treatises, containing Directions about size of the waighteast things can concerne a Christian in this life. By W. Bifield, late Preacher of God's Word at Isleworth in Middlesex. The Ninth Edition, London, Printed by John Legatt, and are to be sold by George Edward at the signe of the Angell in Greene Arbour, 1633."

This book is quite perfect, and contains 707 pages. A blank leaf is written in a fair, round hand, which may at least give evidence that the writer was a friend of the Puritans:

"Among Turks, Papists and Pagans those that are most zealous in their superstitions are most applauded, set by and reverenced of all; only among Protestants, where true religion is profest, the zealous are contemned, hated, maligned and condemned for hypocrites; which verifies our Saviour's speech, Ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake, and proves those who are nicknamed Puritans to be the truest Christians. H. A. B.

PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1866.

RETALIATION.—As was to have been expected from the refusal of Congress to perfect a Reciprocity Treaty with the British American Provinces, our New England fishermen have had notice to quit their avocation, the Governor General of Canada having issued a proclamation warning them that at the expiration of the present treaty on the 17th proximo, the provisions of the laws existing prior to 1854 will again be in force, which provisions excluded them from fishing in British waters. After enjoying the perfect freedom of these waters for so long a time, it will be exceeding difficult to comply with the requirements of the proclamation of the Canadian Governor General, especially as they always claimed the right to fish over the forbidden ground before the existence of the treaty.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

While we are all making great complaints in this country about the enormous rents, we are not the only people who are suffering. Rents are increasing rapidly in England, also. building is now in the course of erection, in Lombard street, London, which is to cost £70,000, the gross rental of which is estimated at £22,000 annually. The London and County Bank have rented the ground floor and basement of the building, for which it is to pay £12,000 a year.

As an illustration of the way English manufacturers go into business, the publishers of the journal announce that sixty-five thousand copies have been printed of the first number, and that of these, sixty thousand have been taken by one firm alone. Mr. Colburn's paper promises to be an interesting and valuable record.

Herr Krupp, the cast steel manufacturer at Essen, Prussia, is about to set up a steam hammer of 2,500 cwt. Of the thirty-four steam hammers at work upon his premises, the heaviest is not above 1,000 cwt.

The Boston *Traveller* states that E. M. Stephens hassold his patent rubber heel stiffening to a company now organized under the laws of Massachusetts for the manufacture of shoes by them, for the large sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

During the severe gales that have prevailed in England, a loss has been sustained which never can be replaced. The oldest house in England, the one at the bottom of Green Anchor Lane' West Quay, Southampton, formerly the residence of King John, had one of the walls blown down, thereby destroying a secret court, that existed within the wall, and which led to a subterranean passage, planned for the escape of its beleaguered occupants. In one of the walls of the house is a recess, the size and form of a human being, tradition asserting that the poor wretch was left by his barbarous jailors to perish by the slow and torturous pangs of hunger. Within a few months a female antiquary, Miss Eliza Kell, had photographs taken of the remains of this celebrated historical residence.

The number of persons who reached New York from over the sea in 1865 was 200,031, of whom 195,221 were alien emigrants, and 5,778 were returning Americans. The largest number arrived in June—27,119; the smallest in February—2,466. In January, 1865, the arrivals were 5,319; in January, 1866, they were 11,175, or more than double those of the former year.

The winter at St. Petersburg, exceptionally mild during the winter, is now more rigorous in Finland. At Helsingfors the sea is entirely free from ice; and at Sweaborg communication with the main land is effected in rowing boats without any obstruction. A letter from the envious correspondent, Hamlin Garland, speaks of the mildness of the weather, mentions that violets and other spring flowers are in bloom in the environs of that city.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* describes a cotton factory recently established across the bay at Oakland. It is capable of producing one thousand yards of sheeting per day, yards of cloth a day. The State Legislature has offered large premiums for the encouragement of cotton manufacturing, and the *Bulletin* believes that at no distant day, California will produce all the cotton and manufacture all that is needed for domestic use.

During the violent hurricane of the 11th, on the French coast, two hundred enormous blocks of stone placed in front of the breakwater at Cherbourg to protect it from the action of the sea, were lifted by the waves and thrown over the wall into the harbor. Forty cannon planted on the pier were thrown into the sea. Such a storm has never before been experienced in that place.

Of the vast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France, now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs. The walls of these vaults are of stupendous thickness. In the safe kept there is an ingenious constructed that if you do not know the secret of its construction, the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarm agoing, loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment.

The famous experiment of Perkins, in entting hard steel by a disc of soft iron, was, not long since, repeated in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The disc used was of steel, similar to those from which small circular saws are made, but annealed. The piece of steel which was mounted on a steel spindle furnished with a 5-inch driving wheel, that the amount of it be carefully balanced. The driving-wheel was connected by a belt with a 36-inch wheel, on the shaft of which was a soft iron wheel, corresponding with a 48-inch wheel driven by the engine. The engine running at 100 turns per minute, the result of the combination was that the soft steel disc revolved at a speed of 4,500 to 5,000 turns per minute. At this velocity the hardest flies were cut into like wood, a shower of sparks and a blaze of light being given off during the action. Indeed the edge of the disc did not show any signs of injury.

The world's supply of emery has within a short time been (prospectively) doubled. Hitherto two places—Cape Emeri, in the island of Naxos, and the neighborhood of Smyrna—have furnished nearly all the emery used. A few years ago a mine was discovered in North Wales, and another, perhaps the most important deposit of the kind in the world, has just been found near Peekskill, on the Hudson. This latter yields emery of the finest kind, and which does not rest upon exposure to the air. It is also reported to be capable of doing one-third more work than any other emery in the world. Iron-Hill, Delaware, is also given out it great superiority. This mine is now worked on a prospecting scale, but emery, or "turkish emery being the favorite brand, "American" is likely to take its place.

The innumerable applications of photography have resulted in making many substances that were once rarely used or known mere chemical curiosities, common articles of manufacture. A thousand inventions of all kinds have followed the progress of the art, and now she has worked her way once more. Gallic acid, a substance largely used by photographers, is made from the gallic acid, which in its turn is extracted from galls. Gallic acid is dear, and as by the old process less than half of the theoretical amount of pyrogallic acid was obtained from a given quantity of gallic acid, the price was greatly enhanced. Two Frenchman now find that by the simple expedient of heating the closed instead of an open vessel for heating, the full yield can be obtained and the price thus materially reduced.

One night last week, the Conneaut, Ohio, *Reporter*, says the earth was violently shaken, accompanied by a loud dull report, which made noise enough to awake several persons from sound sleep. Upon examination in the morning it was discovered that a crevice across the earth had been made. One of these extended from Mr. Henry Thurber's residence on Main street, down to the lake or bay, and on the bank of the creek, adistance not varying much from twenty rods, and in some places three inches wide and some four or five feet deep.

A Springfield, Mo., letter says; At no time has immigration been greater to this part of our State than at present. Industrious and enterprising men from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and other loyal States, who visit us for the purpose of purchasing cheap and desirable homes, very seldom fail in accomplishing their purpose, as we are pleased with the climate, soil, and the price of land.

Our New Hampshire farmers who are owners of fine maple trees, are preparing to make an unusually large number of maple sugar this season. The season promises well for a large business among the maple orchards.

The British Government has recently employed a large number of well-educated and young English ladies to travel in Ireland and pay particular attention to the conversations going on in the cars, steamboats, hotels &c. It was believed by the authorities that Stephens would be arrested through the exertions of these women detectives.

The Columbia, Georgia, *Enquirer* seems to fear that too large a cotton crop will be put in this season. On the other hand, several of the Mississippi and Louisiana journals are of directly the opposite opinion.

The excavations being made in Pompeii have brought to light several vestiges of the ancient Christians. In the panel of the Edifice Panza, in the Via Fortune, an unfinished cross has been found under one of the walls.

PERSONAL.

—A daughter of Mary Howett is preparing for the press "A Year in Sweden with Fredicka Bremer."

—The Emperor Maximillian has, it is reported, requested the Empress Eugene to accept the medal of civil merit, in recognition of her courage and Christian charity in nursing the cholera wards of the Paris hospitals. This brings to mind the custom of certain candidates for public favor, who, to indulge their fondness for testimonial expressive of public confidence in their benevolence and ability, and then pay for the service of plain themselves.

—Spurgeonism is the term by which is designated the rapidly extending influence of the great Baptist preacher. A distinct body of young preachers, trained in Spurgeon's college, are covering the land with a net work of moral power, while Spurgeon is more and more separating himself from the general organizations of the religious world, and "even of the Baptist denomination and commencing his work upon his immense church, his college and churches that have been his pupils for pastors. So says a London letter.

—General Charbetle, a noted London dandy and *roue*, died in that city recently at the age of eighty-three years. He was gifted with an extraordinary memory, and a few years back, for a large bet, he related the contents of an entire *Morning Post*, from the date to the publisher's name, without making a single error. In addition to his great accomplishments, he was a passable poet and a very skillful musician.

—Rothermel, the artiste, has been engaged to paint a picture representing the battle of Gettysburg, which will be placed in the capital building at Harrisburgh.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyneh, Catholic Bishop of South Carolina, has returned from a tour in Europe.

—A London correspondent states that Miss Avonia Jones was the wife of G. W. Brooke, who was lost on the London, but had been separated from him for several years on account of his habits. They were reconciled just before he sailed, and she has a letter about him in one of the English papers signed "Avonia Brooke."

—A London letter, speaking of the late opening of Parliament by the Queen, says: It was generally remarked that the Queen was looking exceedingly well—stout and in as good spirits as anybody had a right to expect. With her usual taste she had arranged her black dress for part of so dark a hue as to look like mourning—but royal mourning—trimmed with five rows of crape, and in addition her favorite Mary Stuart headdress, full of melancholy suggestiveness, ornamented with brilliants, and a small coronet of sapphires and diamonds. She had on, also, a diamond necklace and cross (the latter containing a miniature of her dead husband), the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order. And so she fared onward, to the loud blare of royal music, the ringing of bells, and moderate cheering, and the crowd which, in the words of Hood, had become "a current jam, but one that wouldn't spread," and mere human gracility. And overhead, each window chock-full by light fleecy clouds, the sun shone gloriously.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says: Throughout the central part of Indiana, the late cold weather has materially damaged the prospect for a fruit crop the ensuing summer, peach buds are very generally killed. All the more tender varieties of cherries are in the same condition. Raspberries of the European varieties, where they were not protected, have suffered severely. It is yet too early to speak with certainty of the condition of the grape buds but there is reason to hope that the damage is but slight, and confined to the tender varieties. Peach trees, cherry trees, and grape vines have escaped with but slight damage.

CAPITAL JUE D'ESPRIT.

The Grand Ole Entertainment at Grover's Theatre—The Legitimate Eclipsed—The Sensational Drama Gone Under—Irish Comedy Outdone.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Grover's Theatre and the tippling places adjacent thereto, never presented a livelier scene, or succession of scenes, than on yesterday afternoon. The programme advertised in the *Republican* attracted to the spot a great many outsiders, who were making the 22d a holiday, and who helped to fill the theatre to repletion.

The stage manager, Mr. Florence, (not Wm. J.,) exerted himself in placing the pieces on the stage in the most effective manner. His arrangement of the scenery was exceedingly appropriate, presenting a view of Fort Lafayette in the background, and a variety of trees on each side of the stage. Mr. F. was quite active in bringing on chairs for the performance, and making himself a "general utility man."

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock the orchestra seats, parquette, and upper tier were filled. The dress circle was reserved for ladies.

The freedmen's list having been entirely suspended, the audience was probably the most select and highly respectable ever gathered in Washington theatre.

Some of the most eminent (ex) secessionists our city can boast of occupied seats of honor upon the stage, one or two of whom were so aged that a naughty boy in the upper tier cried out—"There's old Superfluous Lags!" in allusion to Shakespeare's line—

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage."

The audience was mainly composed of secesh-ers, copperheads, men who have been turned out of office, and men who want office as well as proper qualifications. In order to swell the numbers the oldest citizens were not spared, and a delegation of men who have come down to us from two or three former generations were made to walk with difficulty to the place. It was even said that some of the most reliable old chaps for an emergency of this kind had been hauled out of the Congressional burying-ground and helped to swell the ranks.

When the house was well filled and warmed up, an odor as from an old copper still pervaded the atmosphere, and a young gentleman belonging to one of the Departments quoted with fervor from the "Ancient Mariner".

"All in a hot and copperasky," &c.

A band of music, composed of ten pieces, stationed in the Dress Circle, played the "Star Spangled Banner" as a prelude, which was received in silence.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock one of the walking gentlemen entered from the left wing and said: "This meeting comes together, when a voice cried "louder!" He said he had a cold, and rehearsed the programme of the day, and read a list of officers.

The famous comedian, Mr. Cox, here entered from the prompter's place, and was (which the the Star Spangled Banner was not) greeted with applause. Mr. C. looked down upon the stage, and was apparently disappointed at not seeing any sawdust. The acting manager now announced a short soliloquy, and the audience, evidently hungering after old dramas, shouted for Voorhees. But as no engagement had been effected with that star performer, he did not make his appearance.

The chairman of the late McClellan association now moved that a committee of fourteen be appointed to bring in the resolutions printed in the Unconstitutional Disunion office for the entertainment of the boys in the gallery.

A Mormon gentleman now arose in the back of the orchestra, but he not being recognized as one of the company engaged to appear on the occasion, loud cries for "order" were made. He was understood in the confusion, to move that that was a damned hard rap he gave the Virginia delegation. The chairman had just proposed Gen. Lee for Governor of Virginia, and in the face of that fact Johnson told the delegation that if there were only five hundred loyal men in a State, and all the rest were disloyal, he was in favor of ignoring the latter, and giving the offices to the former.

I shall remain here and stir up all the strife I can. "Breck" will not venture into the States until Congress changes its tactics, and the Presidents stops talking about punishing treason as a crime.

Give my love to "J. G. B." Tell him I am glad he got out of Fort Lafayette, and say that it would give me great pleasure to take a hand at "Boston" with him.

* * * * *

Your, truly, SANDERS.

VALLANDIGHAM TO THE COMPANY.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, February 22.

MY DEAR COLLE: You're a brick. Your meeting is a splendid flank movement on the Johnson administration. Smut the Unionists as much as possible. I didn't think Tom, who always exhibited in Congress so much affectionate regard for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, could think of anything else. Can't you try to have something said about my friend McCafferty? He was a good rebel against our Government, and now he is a new convert to the British Government. Success to your meetings.

* * * * *

VALLANDIGHAM.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE TO R. B. FLORENCE.

MY DEAR FLORENCE:—I have never had an opportunity till now to thank you for the service you rendered the "Confederacy." Inform your standpolitic during the war you certainly did all you could and all that Mr. Davis or myself could have asked. Your present course is to flatter the President, and do all you can to create discord in the Union party. But do not commit yourself so far as to bring on a movement we get all the States represented in Congress, and get thoroughly organized before we throw him overboard. Being in the position he now is, we can use him to great advantage. He has already, in his own right to take out letters of marque and reprisal, and is willing to take out letters of marque and reprisal, and is willing to take out letters of marque and reprisal, and is willing

The Daily Commercial

A score fifty years ago the London *Morning Chronicle* published a letter, stating that Lings on a dissection, which excited much attention. By every effort, even to offering rewards of fifty guineas, was only made to discover the author. All that could be ascertained was that the paper, in a fair clerical hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and color, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the Museum had sent them to Mr. Perry, editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The following are those lines:

LINES ON A SKELETON.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full!
This wandering cell was life's retreat,
The seat was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joys, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But ah! how desolate the dismal void!
What sacred love this cell enjoyed!
Within no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the clear and crystal beamed,
Their eye shall be forever bright,
Who thus shine and emit no stain at night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If blasphemy's honey is disdained,
And, where it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee.
While time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew this rock, or wear the gem,
Can little now unveil the theme.
But if the page of truth he sought,
Or wisdom's or the matron's fault,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

HOW TO TREAT FROZEN LIMBS.—The New York *Evening Post*, in an article on the subject, says that frozen limbs should never be rubbed. The juices of the fleshy tissues, when frozen in their minute cells, at once become in each of these inclosures crystals, having a large number of angles and sharp points; and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues, so that when it is thawed the structure of the muscle is more or less destroyed. The proper mode of treatment it thus states:

"When any part of the body is frozen, it should be kept perfectly quiet till it is thawed out, which should be done promptly. As freezing takes place from the surface inwardly, so thawing should be in the reverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of flesh, without, at the same time, putting the blood from the heart in circulation through it, produces mortification; but by keeping the more external parts still congealed till the internal heat and the external blood gradually soften the most interior parts and produce circulation of the blood as fast as thawing takes place, most of these dangers are obviated."

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A MISER.—The landlord of a house in the Boulevard de Ruilly, Paris, a few days since, informed the commissary of police that one of his tenants, seventy-three years of age, had not been seen for two days, and that no answer was given to persons who knocked at the door. The commissary accordingly went to the house, and having effected an entrance into the apartment, found the occupant lying dead on a wretched bed, by the side of which stood six brasiers which had contained charcoal. The room was in a most filthy state, and contained scarcely any furniture except a large cupboard, towards which the dead man's face was turned, and in which, on examination, was found a great quantity of valuable securities, besides 15,360f. in gold and silver coins. There is every reason to conclude that the old miser, who had long lived in the most penurious manner, had committed suicide rather than spend a fraction of his treasure to purchase the necessaries of life. The whole of the property will go to distant relatives of the deceased, who were far from expecting such a windfall.

THE NEW SPRING BONNET.—The latest freak of fashion is seen in the new spring bonnet which is styled the "Gypsy," and which is already creating a sensation among the fair sex. It is like anything but the bonnet of the olden time, whose proportions were so ample that the eye had to wander through a long vista, walled by flowers, laces and satin to catch a glimpse of the hair features modestly shaded and sheltered at the end of it. Of late years, however, bonnets have become obsolete, except in name, here being scarcely anything left but a crown, the shape of the "gypsy" is as near that of a hat plate as to anything it can think of, except that the rim is bent in a little on each side. It is close to the head, about one-third of which it covers, and so renders inside trimming impossible to any great extent, and on the outside there is little ornamentation. What next monstrosity will fashion inaugurate.—*N. Y. Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

THE MALTESE FOSSIL ELEPHANT.—The curious pigmy pachyderm whose remains were some time ago discovered in the Maltese bone caves, and has been indefatigably investigated by its original discoverer, Dr. Leith Adams, his gentleman has been met with further relics of the fossil elephant in several new localities. He met with its teeth in great quantities in a cavern near Crendi. In a gap, evidently at one time the bed of a torrent, he has discovered the teeth and bones of thirty more individuals. The skeletons are met with jammed between large blocks of stone in a way which shows clearly that the carcasses must have been washed into their present situations by violent floods or freshets. Dr. Adams has now almost completed the skeleton of this wonderful little representative of an order which, till this discovery was recorded, has been supposed to be gigantic. Dr. Adams concludes, from his numerous inquiries, that the Maltese elephant did not exceed the height of a small pony.

NOVEL PREVENTIVE OF CATTLE PLAGUE.—Mr. Jarvis, of Lineal, near Ellesmere, whose fields adjoin those of Mr. Bright, who has lost sixteen head of stock by disease, has adopted a novel preventive to infection. He has dug holes, each eight feet deep and three yards wide, in which he has placed his cows, two in a hole, and has slightly covered them with brush and straw. To each hole he has made a gangway, down which to convey the stock, and his beasts he regularly feeds with turnips and hay. Mr. Jarvis's object in all this is to keep the cattle out of the infected air, and so far (although the holes are in the old meast to the one infected) he has been successful. And another melancholy satisfaction is, Jarvis has, which is that if the animals around the there, the graves are all empty. He is, as we stated last week, cattle in some places being buried up to the neck in the mud, as a preventive or cure, but it seems an odd remedy to dig graves to prevent death.—*Coventry Advertiser.*

A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, on passing sentence upon John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded a few remarks as follows: "It is, therefore, the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold, our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render our apartments comfortable; besides, owing the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each, to sleep and and comfortable, therefore, is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humane compassion, hereby orders you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

PLENDID GIFTS.

Elegant Presents.

Having on hand an immense number of Photographs of the leading Union Generals—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, etc., and others, the friends of being in the midst of a disloyal community, among whom there is no sale for this class of goods, offer to the people of the loyal North the following splendid chances. Any person sending 25 cents for a photograph will have a chance in the drawing of ten thousand splendid prizes, consisting of Watches, Pianos, Silk Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c., several inducements offered to persons getting up clubs. A. TELLEZ & CO.,
fe22-4t Louisville Ky.

EWICKLEY NURSERIES.

OUR STOCK OF

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY VINES,
EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERY, ROSES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.,

large and fine for Spring planting. Price List sent applicants.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
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E. H. EATON

has just opened a full line of

Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters.

for Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mittens, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety de19

AMES LIPPINCOTT,

PORK PACKER.

Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard (kettle and No. 1), Tallow, &c. Sold respectfully solicits a share of the trade.
NO. 22 SEVENTH STREET,
fe1-3m Pittsburgh.

VERY SERPENTS,

FOR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Jaccard, druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets. Also, a full assortment of Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, Fayette, Allegheny, Greens, Beaver and Venango counties. Also for sale by McClaran & McKennan. de18

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of ORLYN P. SMITH, late of the borough of Sewickley, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same. THOMAS PENNEY,
ja26-14w&w Administrator.

30 BBLS. GOOD FAIR TO CHOICE

New Orleans Sugar and Syrup:
30 bbls. choice new crop N. O. Molasses;
50 bbls. choice do. do. do.
50 bbls. choice New Currants;
50 do. do. Prunes;
200 bbls. Refined Sugars.
Also, a large and well selected assortment of Teas, for sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
fe22 249 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES.

200 bbls choice Extra Family Flour;
200 bbls choice Peachblow Potatoes;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bbls Brown Sugars;
25 bbls Dried Apples;
50 bbls Sorghum;
in store and for sale by
MEEK & ARMSTRONG'S,
fe23-6t No. 97 Fifth street.

OURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1 June T. 1866. Estate of Zachariah Bell, deceased.

February 2, 1866. Account of John Lindsey, Committee of the Estate of Zachariah Bell, filed and Court order made to be given that said account will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed on before March 5, 1866.
fe6-14t BY THE COURT.

ONE DOUBLE BARRELED SHOT GUN.

GUN—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
fe24 124 Wood street.

IRE CLAY.

20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement of the celebrated actress,

MISS JULIA DALY,

Who will appear as KILLY O'CONNOR. Re-engagement of the popular Comedian,

MR. SAM RYAN,

Who will appear as MYLES NA COPALEEN.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the great sensation Irish drama, entitled
COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Elly O'Connor.....Miss Julia Daly.
Miles Na Copaleen.....Mr. Sam Ryan.
The cast embraces the whole company.
Matinee on Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which will be presented the moral drama of WORKMEN OF THE WORLD. Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

EVERETT LITERARY SOCIETY LECTURE.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE.

Subject—"OUR WHOLE COUNTRY—THE DANGERS AND DUTIES OF THE HOUR."

LAFAYETTE HALL, THURSDAY, March 1st, 7:45 P. M. Doors open at 7:15. Tickets 50c. Reserved seats 75c extra.
Tickets for sale at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, corner Diamond alley and Wood street; J. L. Reed's, Fourth street; J. C. Mather's, corner Third and Smithfield streets, and by the members.
RESERVED SEATS will be sold on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. fe26-4t

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tony Newell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.

THIS EVENING,

JENNIE ENGLE,

W. B. CAVANAGH,

DICK SANDS.

BUILDING FUND
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Universalist Church,
AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,

Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-13t

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SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 99 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

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Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
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☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y2

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A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
sep5-1f

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ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
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H. DARLINGTON.....J. CARSON.....WILLIAM STEARNS
WHEELING BREWERY.
ALES, PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

We have on hand and are constantly brewing the different brands of the well-known Ales, &c., of this old establishment, and now offer to the consumers of Pittsburgh, our X. X. XX. EXTRA, EXPORT and CHAMPAGNE ALES, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. We shall have a full supply of STOCK ALES, and are now ready to receive orders.

H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith,)
Maltsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
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WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
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SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

PORCELAIN SLATES,
Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping and Blanks,
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Last night of the great Actress,
Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the great actress,

MISS LAURA KEENE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 27th, will be presented the new sensation drama of

LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

New scenery by Mr. Arthur Palmer. Interior of John McClain's Cottage—A Coal Mine—The Abode of Luxury—Cottage on the Banks of the Allegheny—View of Pittsburgh by Moonlight—St. Clair Street Bridge.

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JAMES THACKERY,
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. fe26-1y

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NEW DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
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One Case Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.
4 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.
Bleach Muslins 25 cents; yard wide, 31 cents.
5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.
Table Linens, Sheeting Linens, Shirting Linens cheap.
Pants stuff, including all kinds of men and boys' wear, very low.
Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, new and cheap.
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For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.
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SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
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In addition to the above we are offering
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VICTORIA AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel
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Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES

are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

All the Machines in the World Competing
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
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ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 102 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for GRAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

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Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
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PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGANS admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
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Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from Gum, Resin, Acid or Impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and cleanness to the finest sperm and Lard Oils.
Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.
References—F. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tampico, Pa. fe6-eodtf

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ASHCROFTS Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage. Eastman's and other approved Guages.
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Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
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my2-1y-m.w.sAT Agent for the above. 112 Third st.

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500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. HATCHELDER,
ja9 19 Irwin street.

COFFEE.
32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee.
For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe9 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

BUTTER.
22 firkins prime, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe22 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

CLOVERSEED.
50 bush Cloverseed for sale by
JNO. B. CANFIELD,
ja17 111 and 113 First street,

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF
IRON AND COAL LANDS
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust to the undersigned Trustees, from Joseph Whitaker, George P. Whitaker, Joseph London, and their wives, dated January the 15th, 1865, and on Record in the Recorder's Office of Ohio county, West Virginia, Book 48, page 497, and also of record in the Recorder's Office of Wetzel county, Book 8, page 57, we will sell, on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th Day of April, 1866,

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Public Auction, at the front door of the COURT HOUSE, of Ohio county, 10,000 acres of Land, (more or less) lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing Creek, in the said county of Wetzel, within the boundaries of four patents of 4,000 acres each, granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Henry Wynkrop and Paul Selman, and dated the 20th day of February 1786. For a more full description reference is made to the above mentioned deed of trust.
The property will be sold in separate tracts and a plat of the land and its subdivisions may be examined at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.
Terms of sale—Not less than one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the purchaser to have the right to pay more than one-third or the whole of the purchase money at his option. The remainder, if there be any, to be paid in one or two years, with interest from the day of sale; and such deferred instalments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees acting in the premises.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the northern portion of the tract, about forty miles distant from Wheeling. The land contains veins of Iron Ore of the best quality, contiguous to the Railroad. It also contains coal and is heavily and well timbered.
J. W. GILL,
G. D. HUBBARD,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
GEORGE W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY.
fe16-23awid

ALLEGHENY DWELLING
FOR SALE.

That double TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING and OUT-HOUSES, the former containing ten rooms, on the corner of Ohio and Allegheny Avenues, near the line of the Manchester Horse Railway.
The Lot is a spacious one, being 145 feet square. Now occupied by Ross Forward, Esq. Possession April 1st. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe22-1w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—
Seventy-five Acres of Ground
Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,

Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
dec6 No. 47 Wood street.

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR RENT.

That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
WM. A. SHINN,
fe24-2w No. 137 Fourth street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—FOR SALE. That valuable Property, known as the Avery Mansion, on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. The Lot is about 100 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 72, 90 or 100 feet in front as may be desired. Also adjoining the above, a number of beautiful Building Lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of five rooms. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe24 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.
162 Acres of the cheapest Coal Land in Allegheny county.
A desirable Property on Fourth street,
Two elegant Residences in Allegheny city.
Farm on Chartiers run.
Dwellings in both cities.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe24 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

SHARPSBURG IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE—A House of six rooms, hall and porch on first floor, with attached, 70 feet front on Main st. by 200 deep, on which there is an excellent well of water, and a good supply of every description; stable and other out-houses; and will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars inquire on the premises or address
fe22-6t W. M. MARATTA, Rochester, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY, No. 58 Voughly street, near to Lacock street. The dwelling is built in modern style, and contains seven rooms, with bath room, kitchen and four sleeping apartments; wash house and cellar in basement; fine bake oven opening into kitchen; cistern, water in the yard. Lot well fenced with grape, fruit trees and shrubbery. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.
fe8 B. McLAIN & CO.,
103 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOT,

on Bagaley's Lane, Second ward, Allegheny city, 67 feet front by 235 feet in depth, to Allegheny avenue, having double frame Dwelling. Possession 1st of April next. Inquire of T. & HAMILTON & CO., or of fe16-2w JOSEPH WHERLS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—
A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

In the Borough of Manchester, Pa. The undersigned wishing to leave the city, offers for sale his residence situated in the Borough of Manchester. The House contains nine rooms, with hall, bath room, hot and cold water, new cooking range, and hot and cold water, all in excellent repair. The Lot fronts 50 feet on the Ohio river, and extends back 265 feet to Preble street; carriage house, stable and other out-buildings thereon also, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The Lot is within a few rods of the Ohio Flow Works at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Passenger Railways.
For particulars inquire of
D. T. WILEY,
At Rail & Spear's, 166 Penn street,
fe21-1w Or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.
Mr. John Johnson offers for sale a splendid FARM of 218 ACRES, situated in Lile Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., within one-half mile of Kaon station, a good Frame House, 28 by 32 in size, two stories high, good well water at the door; wood and coal house convenient and a good barn and sheep stable, and all necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to obtain information can get it at REINEMAN'S Hotel, Diamond, Pittsburgh.
fe21-3w

HOUSE FOR SALE.
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-1f Bakewell's Building 71 Grant st.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—IN Washington county, Pa., situate near Canonsburg, on the banks of Chartiers creek, and on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, about 400 acres, with the following improvements, outstanding fine orchards. Houses: 2 large bank barns, and other out-buildings. This valuable property is now for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Messrs. A. H. LOGAN & CO., corner of Second and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
fe22-6t

FOR SALE—
A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 92 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable, carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 139 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 90, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja26-1m

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet very well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. BURNT,
ja16-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres in a piece of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and ceilars underneath, stable and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-tf J. S. KING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 148 acres, under the very best state of cultivation, 110 acres being in Penn Cassle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning and Erie Railroad, and Erie Railroad. The farm is well watered. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, good barn, shop, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McCOLLISTER, Cashier of Sulphuse of Ammonia, and a considerable quantity of organic matter of fermenting quality. It is obvious that a Fertilizer of such a composition cannot be surpassed, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to recommend your "Eureka" as the most reliable Fertilizer which has come to my knowledge.
Yours, respectfully,
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

For pamphlets containing directions for use, address ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER COMPANY, Box 1247, Pittsburgh, Pa., or 96 LIBERTY STREET.
ja20-3awfri4w

TO THE LADIES.
GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S
LIQUID
DOMESTIC DYES,
WILL NOT FREEZE.

The constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of
FORTY SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS.
Which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for
Brilliancy of Color,
Simplicity of Use,
Certainty of Satisfaction.
(Complete directions for use with every package.)
☞ USE THE BEST ARTICLE. ☜
See certificates from eminent Chemists on each package.
Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.
☞ Sold everywhere.
If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.
GEORGE H. REED & CO.,
For sale by Boston, Manufacturers.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
corner of Wood and Second street,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
At manufacturers' prices. ja30-3MM THAS

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S
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Snow Bound, Whittier's new Poem	$1 25
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The Apocalypse. By Dr. Seiss. No. I	50
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DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

W. H. HENNIGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade.
fe20-3m

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
SPRING TRADE, '66.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Offer a most complete assortment of
CARPETS,
Especially
English Tapestry & Body Brussels,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES
In a greater quantity, and embraces a finer variety of styles

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Meeting in the First United Presbyterian Church Last Night—Senator Graham on the Stand—Remonstrances.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the First United Presbyterian Church (Rev. W. J. Reid's) on Seventh street, last evening, to hear the reports of committees appointed at the last meeting, and to discuss the new license bill now pending before our Legislature. A large assemblage was in attendance and a great amount of interest manifested in the question. The meeting was called to order, Dr. A. G. MacGonnigle in the Chair.

The President announced that the first business in order would be to hear reports of committees.

The report of the Committee on Remonstrance was read and accepted. Long lists of signatures to the remonstrance were presented from the different churches in the city.

On motion of Dr. Douglas, the Committee on Remonstrance appointed at the last meeting was continued, and ordered to receive as many more signatures as possible.

Mr. A. M. McConnigle, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that the organization be called the Pittsburgh Temperance League, to continue during the third Tuesday evenings of every month. The constitution and by-laws of the organization as formerly adopted were read and accepted, and the following named officers were appointed to serve for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. G. MacGonnigle; Secretary, S. C. Frew; Secretary, S. C. Miller; Treasurer, Wm. Douglas.

Mr. Easter offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of all good citizens are due to our present worthy Mayor, for his great efficiency in enforcing the present law against sunday liquor selling and other laws.

Dr. Douglas asked that Senator Graham, who was in the house, be called upon for a speech in reference to the new license law.

Senator James L. Graham then came forward and said that he did not come there to make a speech, nor did he come to defend the new license bill. He was not there to apologize for what he had done. The bill upon its merits must either stand or fall. As the Sheriff of this county, he had every opportunity to test the virtue of the present law. The people of Allegheny county have no idea of the *modus operandi* of the present liquor dealers. He claimed to be a life long temperance man, and for thirty years had not tasted liquor. He was accused of buying votes in taverns at the time of the elections, and declared it untrue, and said that he never spent a dollar in his life to procure the vote of a liquor dealer. It is true he had a great many friends among the liquor dealers, arising in an official capacity while holding office under the county, and not that he had visited their houses and spent money with them. He said the present law was very defective, and almost any change would better it. He thought under the present law that no more intemperance would arise therefrom, and it certainly would be a great source of revenue to the county and State. He thought the new law would be preferable to the present one, as the low, small drinking houses would not be able to pay for a license. For the last three years he had received letters and petitions from clergy and laity for an appropriation for the House of Refuge and other like institutions. But where is the money to come from? It must come from revenue received from taxes, the sale of liquors. He declared at Harrisburg, and declared here now, that he would like to have the whole liquor trade shut off. But that is not the question for consideration. He may have been guilty of voting for the passage of the present law, but he did so voted honestly. It had been alleged that he ran the bill through the Senate in a hasty manner, which was not the truth. It had been said that he had sent copies of the bill to liquor dealers, which he avowed was not so, but on the contrary he sent copies to some temperance men. It was also alleged that money had been sent to Harrisburg to secure the passage of the bill, and if that was the fact he had never seen any of the money. If he was confident that such a transaction had taken place, he would urge a thorough investigation of the matter. Mr. Graham's speech throughout was characterized with his usual kind and christian feeling to all.

Col. John A. Danks, member of the House of Representatives, who was present, was called upon, and said that he had not yet pledged himself to the support for or against the bill. He was concerned in this question lately, and would like to hear the opinions of the people. He said that if the bill was wrong, it was not too late to oppose its passage.

Speeches were delivered by several gentlemen in opposition to the new bill, and remonstrating against its passage.

Prof. W. W. Dickson moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare amendments to the present license law, to be presented to the Legislature, which was carried. The Chair then appointed the following committee: Rev. W. A. Bawden, Prof. W. W. Dickson, H. Eaton, Dr. Robert Wray, A. N. McConnigle.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, in the Central Presbyterian church, on Smithfield street.

TREMENDOUS LAND SLIDE.

Another Accident on the Connellsville Railroad—Everson, Preston & Co.'s Mill again Crushed in.

On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, another tremendous land slide occurred above the Pennsylvania Forge, owned by Everson, Preston & Co., between the bank of the Monongahela river and the Connellsville Railroad, in the Eighth Ward. About the last day of July, 1865, a similar slide occurred at precisely the same place, which then stopped the regular running of trains on the railroad for some time. About four years ago a stone wall was built by the railroad company, which was about fifty feet in height, ought to feel this last slide, as it was in length, for the purpose of holding the rocks firm, so they would not slide. About one-half of this wall came down at the former slide, in July last. The foundation of the wall was on a sort of a blue stone, which, when frosted by the weather, would moulder. During the winter the cold weather last week, the foundation under the stone wall was moulded by the frost, and, with the immense pressure of rocks, which was supported by the wall, gave way.

On saturday the rocks were seen to be sinking, and the fall was anticipated. On sunday evening about ten o'clock the rocks came down with an immense crash, and could be heard at a great distance. The rocks, which were estimated to weigh about 1,000 tons, covered the railroad track for a distance of one hundred feet, and fell upon a portion of the rolling mill of Messrs. Everson, Preston & Co. The rocks fell upon the roof of the middle building, crushing it under its mighty weight. The tip where the breaker is erected, and also the bar mill train of rollers and furnace, and most of the machinery, was destroyed. At about noon on Monday another immense rock fell, weighing about two thousand tons, which covered the railroad three times as high as before, but did not do much damage to the rolling mill.

Workmen were busily engaged all day yesterday in removing the rocks from the track, which has now to be done in less than a week. The damage sustained by Everson, Preston & Co.'s mill will amount to about five thousand dollars, and the loss to the Railroad Company in removing the debris will amount to nearly three thousand dollars. At about ten rocks sank in the scene of the slide to immense rock, nearly overhanging the railroad track, weighing nearly twenty thousand tons, and workmen are engaged in making a track directly under it, so that the rock can be taken down by pieces, and dropped into a truck-car, and hauled away. The track will be about one hundred feet in length, and will be built expressly for the purpose of taking this rock away. There are other dangerous rocks in the immediate vicinity, which are ready to fall at any moment, and will. While the work of removing the debris from the track is going on, the passenger trains will have to either side of the mill, and the passengers exchange cars.

Gift Enterprises.

Every few days Pittsburgh is visited by a "gift enterprise establishment." These concerns are rapidly increasing in number everywhere. To a casual observer they seem to be well stocked with all sorts of ornamental articles of gilt and silver ware, including, also, rosewood and mahogany cased pianos, and one would naturally conclude that a business conducted in such manner must naturally be a paying one. This would be a true inference, but *how* it is made profitable let the following *exposee* illustrate. For instance, one of the home-bred sons of some neighboring country, having occasion to visit Pittsburgh, and being anxious to "see sights," before returning home, naturally takes a stroll through the city. Passing up and down the principal streets, he is also attracted by the array of silver and sometimes gold (?) goods which are on exhibition in the windows of one of these "gift establishments." He is then in rapture at the sight, he is, perhaps, induced to enter, and, after looking around a little, and together they find their way into the store, commencing on all they see around them. The new friend, who is all kindness and attention, invites his new found acquaintance to purchase a chance in the lottery—for the "enterpri-e" is nothing less—assuring him that there is no doubt of his making at least a tenfold and more expensive. "Greeney," in reply, urges the lateness of the hour and his distance from home; that if he should miss the train he would have to remain in town over night, &c. But the sharper—for "sharper" he is—has nothing more—nicely engineered with one another and better one, and finally the countryman, having an eye to the supposed profits, consents. He and his friend pay their dollar, or whatever else the sum may be, for which they win a gew gaw article, that is, good for the time being, or until the thin wash of silver is worn off, and several more articles, of about the same strength of the first. A "bunch" as it is termed, is then proposed by the sharper, that is, they bunch their profits and the one that draws a low draws the most valuable prize in the next chance shall be the winner. Of course "greeny" is "done brown," because his kind friend is in collusion with the polite clerk behind the counter, and the sharper was back of the counter—the man has gained by his few investments. Perhaps the victim raves and swears, and pronounces the whole thing a damned humbug, but prefers to compromise and expose the whole concern, but his friend consents him to the contrary, and says it is all chance, and refers him to some of his (sharper's) previously drawn prizes, which were seen in view than the victim's.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the country man gets relieved of nearly all his cash, leaving him barely enough to pay his way back home. But the most common method is by "gulling" the sucker with a rare show of ready ware, into the belief that they will be certain to draw a valuable prize if they invest their money, and this without the aid of the decoy spoken of. Of late numerous enterprises of this character have visited Pittsburgh, and after relieving confiding and unsuspecting men, women and children of their spare cash, depart suddenly, nobody knows where. We are shown yesterday, no less than fifteen snares in a bogus Petroleum Gift Company, which had cost the holder dollars, and the most only return he had to show for it was a lot of worthless jewelry. Hundreds of others were swindled by the same concern. Every few days complaints are made by somebody who has invested and lost money in a "gift enterprise." Then, too, there are numerous concerns in the East and West, pretending to be legitimate and responsible, which offer to send on gold watches and other jewelry for a small investment. Of course, whoever does invest loses his money. There is one way to treat these concerns and that is by steering clear of them altogether. Whenever a man proposes to give two dollars for one he may be safely set down as a sharper

BOILER BURSTED.—The towboat Robert Fulton, Capt. Thos. Chester, while joined to a tow, opposite Sligo, exploded one of her boilers yesterday morning, slightly scalding one of the firemen, Christian Stuber, a resident of Allegheny city, and tearing quite a hurricane roof. It seems that they were engaged in pumping out the low by steam, when the gauge in the boiler got rather low, and on refilling, one of the boilers burst off a section plate, which was sent through the roof with tremendous force. The boat was towed to this side, and the work of repairing the injured boiler immediately commenced.

Meeting of City Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL—Present: Messrs. Barckley, Brown, Coffin, Cousein, Gallaher, Herdman, Loew, McLaughlin, McMillan, Normine, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Cousein presented a petition from citizens residing on Clark street, sixth ward, praying for the grading and paving of said street from Logan to 21st street. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Barckley presented a petition from Messrs. Lippincott & Bakewell, asking the privilege of erecting a one-storied frame building on Dinwiddie street, Seventh ward, to be used as a rolling mill and hammer shop. Read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings, with power to act.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from W. W. Wallace, asking permission to erect an iron clad building on Cherry alley, near Plum alley. The petition was read and referred to Committee on Wooden Building, with power to act, only to five days.

Mr. White presented a petition from Patrick O'Brien, asking permission to erect a one story iron clad building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Diamond street, Eighth ward. Read, and on motion the prayer of the petitioner was granted.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the Street Committee, together with the annual reports of the Superintendent of Water Works and the Assessor of Water Rents. The reports were read and ordered to be printed.

The President presented petitions from Graff, Byers & Co., J. A. Snowden, Joseph Spencer, A. L. Linton, H. Kramm and Wm. Bakewell, asking for an abatement of their license tax. The petitions were read and referred to Committee on City Treasurer.

The President also presented the annual report of the City Treasurer, which was read and referred to the Committee, for publication.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution providing for the erection of gas lamps on Fulton street, One on Mulberry alley and O'Hara street; three on Locust street, between Penn and Etna streets, Ninth ward; two on Main street, Sixth Ward; and one on corner of Penn and Adams streets, Fifth ward. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Brown offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engine Houses be requested to use their influence in support of the general features of the new license law for Allegheny county, now before the Legislature, the present law being entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Mr. Gallaher moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barckley, Brown, Gallaher, Herdman, McMillan and White—5.

Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Cousein, Loew, McLaughlin, Normine, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, Wilson and President McAuley—10.

So the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was carried by a vote of ten yeas to six nays.

Mr. Loew offered a resolution providing for the erection of public gas lamps on Tunnel street, between Wylie street and Pennsylvania avenue, and corner of Townsend and Bedford streets, which was read, and referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Herdman offered a resolution providing for the appointment of Messrs. James Trimble and Robert Hill as a Board of Viewers to appraise and assess damages for the construction of a public sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, in place of the one now in use, which is defective, also declines to serve. The resolution was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution prohibiting the erection of any frame or iron clad buildings within the limits of the city, and that a bill be presented to the Legislature, giving the city power to carry out the provisions of the frame building law. Read and referred to the City Solicitor.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs., Beck, Bogues, Brown, Dilworth, Dingwell, Hare, Killed, Layng, Mawhinney, Moreland, McEwen, McClelland, Meisgeier, O'Neill, Ogden, Mitchell, Reed, Simonds, Tomlinson, Verner, Welsh, and President Steel.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ogden presented an ordinance to more effectually prevent forestallers and peddlers in the market house and market space. Objections being raised, the rules were suspended, when it passed on the final reading by a vote of nineteen yeas to four nays.

Mr. Ogden offered a resolution instructing the Controller to transfer five hundred dollars from Appropriation No. 13 to Appropriation No 9, to meet the increased expenditure caused by the appointment of a Meat Inspector. The resolution was read three times and finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Committee on Water were instructed to have a fire plug placed on the corner of Washington and Liberty streets.

Mr. Robb offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, by the chair, in addition to one by the Select Council, who shall be and hereby are authorized to employ some suitable person to inspect the books, vouchers and accounts heretofore and after passed and now in force in the city of Pittsburgh; that they cause to be published in book form copies of the same, and that all expenses incurred in preparing such digest and printing the same aforesaid, be paid out of the contingent fund.

Read three times and finally passed, and Messrs. Robb, Killed and Ogden appointed said committee on part of C. C. S. C. appointed Messrs. Brown, Dilworth and Tomlinson, committee, with instructions to inquire into the probable cost, and report at the next meeting of Councils.

Mr. Killin, from the Police Committee reported the following:

The Police Committee, in pursuance of a resolution of Councils, have investigated the claims of various parties for services rendered, rewards and dollars offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of an unknown man on Lloyd's island, now make the following recommendation: That the said reward of one thousand dollars be distributed between the following parties in the sum and upon the condition that they sign an agreement to accept this sum in full of all claims, and release from any further claims, said release and agreement to be drawn up by the City Solicitor: Wilkins H. Robinson, Alexander Bell, John Herron, Chas. B. Strain, Wm. C. Wray, Hamlet Lowe, Dennis J. Linton, Lewis Linton and Wm. Bakewell, asking for an abatement of their license tax. The petitions were read and referred to Committee on City Treasurer.

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